Rabbit Anti-Human Von Willebrand Factor
Code No. A 0082
Lot 105. Edition 15.01.03

Intended use
For in vitro diagnostic use. This antibody is intended for laboratory use to identify qualitatively, by light microscopy, cells expressing von Willebrand factor, using immunocytochemical test methods. Interpretation must be made within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

Presentation
DAKO Rabbit Anti-Human Von Willebrand Factor is the purified immunoglobulin fraction of rabbit antiserum. 
Solvent: 0.1 mol/L NaCl, 15 mmol/L NaN₃.
Protein concentration: 5.7 g/L.
The titre variation between different lots of A 0082 is less than 10%. This is achieved by adjusting the titre of each individual lot to match the titre of an antibody reference preparation kept at -80°C.

Storage
2-8°C.

Immunogen
Von Willebrand factor isolated from human plasma. The previous designation for von Willebrand factor was factor VIII-related antigen.

Specificity
The antibody reacts with human von Willebrand factor. Traces of contaminating antibodies have been removed by solid-phase absorption with human plasma proteins. The specificity of the antibody has been ascertained as follows:

Crossed immunoelectrophoresis: Only the von Willebrand factor precipitation arch appears when using 12.5 µL DAKO A 0082 per square cm gel area against 10 µL of human plasma. Staining: Coomassie Brilliant Blue.

ELISA: No significant reaction is seen in double antibody sandwich ELISA using DAKO Rabbit Anti-Human Von Willebrand Factor as catching antibody, human plasma depleted of von Willebrand factor as sample, and DAKO Peroxidase-Conjugated Rabbit Anti-Human Von Willebrand Factor (code No. P 0226) for visualization.

Immunocytochemistry: The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections. To improve the staining intensity, antigen retrieval can be performed, for example by heating in 10 mmol/L citrate buffer, pH 6.0 or in DAKO Target Retrieval Solution, code No. S 1700. The slides should not be allowed to dry out during this treatment or during the following immunocytochemical staining procedure. For tissue sections, a variety of sensitive staining techniques is suitable, including immunoperoxidase procedures, the alkaline phosphatase anti-alkaline phosphatase (APAAP) technique and avidin-biotin methods such as LSAB methods.

Furthermore, the antibody can be used for labelling frozen, acetone-fixed sections or for fixed cells smears.

Application
The antibody is well-suited for gel precipitation techniques, immunoblotting (1), ELISA (2, 3) and immunocytochemistry (4, 5).

GUIDELINE FOR DILUTION

Rocket immunoelectrophoresis: Antibody: 0.2 µL per square cm gel area. Standard: Pool of fresh human plasma, 1+0 1+1 1+2 1+5. Dilution of samples: 1+1. Standard and sample volume: 15 µL. It is recommended to include 5 mmol/L Na₂EDTA in the gel and the electrophoresis buffer.

Immunocytochemistry: The antibody may be used at a dilution of 1:200-1:400 with the LSAB methods when tested on sections of human tonsil, either formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded or frozen, acetone-fixed. This is guideline only; optimal dilution should be determined by the individual laboratory.

Negative control: DAKO Rabbit Immunoglobulin Fraction, code No. X 0903, 1:700-1:1400.

ELISA: For double antibody sandwich ELISA of von Willebrand factor, DAKO "General ELISA Procedure" (order No. 30 023) may serve as a guide.


Cross-reaction with other species
DAKO Rabbit Anti-Human Von Willebrand Factor cross-reacts strongly with von Willebrand factor from chicken, cow, dog, mouse, sheep and swine as determined by immunocytochemistry. No cross-reaction with cat and rat could be demonstrated on formalin-fixed tissue.
References